

THEY ALL WENT BACK

Plenty of Excitement at the Carnegie Steel Works.

A VICTORY FOR THE STRIKERS.

The First Aggressive Move on the Part of the Company Proves a Dismal Failure—Deputy Sheriffs Attempt to Take Possession of the Mills, but are Persuaded to Change Their Minds—More Trouble Looked For.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—The first aggressive move in an attempt on the part of the Carnegie Steel company to start their mills in opposition to the wishes of the locked-out men was made yesterday, but was unsuccessful. The mill workers came off victorious at every point. Yesterday morning the Carnegie Steel company applied to Sheriff McCleary, of Allegheny county, for help in guarding their Homestead property, and protection for those men who, they claim, are willing and anxious to go to work, but are in fear of bodily harm from the strikers.

Sheriff McCleary, accompanied by ex-Sheriffs Gray and Cluly came from Pittsburgh at noon and repaired to the strikers' headquarters, announcing that they would assume control of the Carnegie Steel company's property, and would detail some deputies to guard the works later in the day, but before doing so wished a personal inspection of the grounds. They asked for a pass to visit the interior of the mill, which was not only given by the advisory committee but a bodyguard of ten men were furnished the sheriff to show him everything in sight.

After an inspection of the works the sheriff was escorted back to headquarters, where a committee was awaiting him. The chairman of the advisory committee addressed the sheriff as follows:

"Mr. Sheriff, the Homestead people, both before this trouble came and since its precipitation, have expressed their intention of not only guarding their own property but the property of their employers, the Carnegie Steel company, as well. The property is not endangered, but the bringing into Homestead of deputies, ostensibly for the purpose of guarding the property, which is not in danger, is unnecessary. Now, we, the people of Homestead, wish to make an offer. We will place from fifty to 500 of our best citizens inside of that mill to guard that property if the firm think it is in danger, and these men will protect the property with their own lives, if necessary, and further than that a bond of \$10,000 will be given for the faithful vigilance of each man posted. We don't want deputy sheriffs here, as it will precipitate trouble, and therefore make this offer."

Sheriff McCleary said that he was unable to accept the offer, although he acknowledged the sensibility and fairness of the proposition and stated that he had been instructed to bring fifty deputy sheriffs to Homestead during the afternoon and would do so.

"To bring them at your risk, we hereby dissolve the advisory committee and we will not be responsible for any trouble which may accrue from their coming," said the chairman.

The sheriff then left for Pittsburgh, but before he got out of town the following petition, signed by many of the most prominent residents of Mifflin township, was flying over the wires to Pittsburgh to W. J. Brennan:

"The citizens of Mifflin township ask for a temporary injunction to restrain the sheriff of Allegheny county from sending deputies to the Homestead steel works. We believe it is a move calculated to cause unnecessary disturbance."

No reply has been received from Mr. Brennan.

The word that the advisory committee had been dissolved and that the sheriff would attempt to place his men inside the works before night, caused great excitement and in less than one hour, a petition was in circulation among the leading merchants of the town, praying Governor Pattison to repair to Homestead immediately and take some steps toward averting the trouble and possibly bloodshed which appears near at hand.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock word was received that seventy-five blue-coated Pinkerton men had just landed at the Union station in Pittsburgh on their way to Homestead, and fully 3,000 men within a few moments were distributed along the railroad track near the station in readiness to receive the Pinkertons should they attempt to land in Homestead.

Although the workmen were disappointed regarding the Pinkertons they soon had excitement enough. At 4:30 o'clock word was received that ex-Sheriff Cluly with eleven men were rapidly nearing Homestead on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad, due at 4:45.

A rush was made toward the City Farm station, and when the train passed about 3,000 people had congregated about the depot, but the deputies did not appear.

A few moments later a mighty shout came from 1,500 people gathered at Munhall station, above which is the main entrance to the mill, telling the crowd below that the deputies had landed. The scene which followed is indescribable. The crowd at City Farm station were compelled to come up along side of the fence about 300 yards before getting on to Eighth avenue, leading to Munhall station, and as every man wanted to be the first to get to Munhall, the narrow passage way was crowded to suffocation by the struggling mill workers, all tumbling over each other in their great haste. When the crowd reached Eighth avenue they were joined by a larger crowd, all pressing

toward Munhall, and the fifty-foot street was hardly able to hold them.

In the meanwhile the deputies in charge of Sheriff Cluly were having an interesting time at Munhall gate. As soon as the train stopped the deputies, headed by Cluly, started toward the gate, against which stood several hundred brawny mill men. The deputies came close up to the determined mill workers, who looked them square in the face without flinching or moving an inch. Ex-Sheriff Cluly advanced and in a clear voice said:

"Men, we command you to fall back and give us entrance to the property of the Carnegie Steel company, which we are detailed to guard."

There was silence for a moment, when one of the workers stepped forward and said: "We can not permit you to enter the mill. The mill property is not in danger, nor does it require your guardianship, and we think that should we admit you to this mill it would be against our interests, so we will not allow you to enter. Should you wish to return to Pittsburgh we will see that you get safely out of town."

Acting Sheriff Cluly, after a few moments' consultation with his aids, said: "We will go back to Pittsburgh, and will depend on you for a safe escort out of town."

A large guard of workmen formed about the deputies and started toward Amalgamated headquarters where the men were to be kept until the little steamer Edna could be summoned to transport the deputies to Glenwood. There was but little demonstration.

Half an hour later the march to the Edna, a quarter of a mile distant, was begun. Each deputy was escorted by a workman and none were permitted to follow in the rear. Not a loud word was spoken. Acting Sheriff Cluly brought up the rear of the procession, with Burgess McGuckie, of Homestead, and when the river bank was reached, each deputy shook hands in turn with his escort, thanked him and stepped on board. As Sheriff Cluly stepped upon the gang plank, he turned and said: "I am much obliged boys for your kindness and now I will walk the plank."

The Edna pushed off amid dead silence and the little crowd quietly dispersed.

The Edna returned from Glenwood at 8 o'clock, after placing the sheriff's men within easy reach of the electric cars for Pittsburgh.

The town at this writing is suggestively quiet, though every guard is wide awake and at his post.

The workmen are not in the least dismayed by the stand taken by the company. All of the men are confident that not one of their number would go to work, even should 500 deputies be gotten into the mill.

One of the most prominent of the workmen said last night: "The company knows that no Homestead man will work at the mill, and they have tried to get their guards into the mill to protect all non-union labor which they hope to get into the mill. We resisted them today; we will do so tomorrow and the next day if necessary, as we don't propose to give the company any advantage. Of course it would be foolish for us to expect that this will be the last attempt on the part of the Carnegie Steel company to get deputies into the mill, but we can handle 2,000 men in Homestead just as quietly and nicely as we did this dozen."

BACK IN PITTSBURGH.

Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Company, Talks on the Situation.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—Sheriff McCleary said, on returning from Homestead yesterday, that he had found all quiet there.

The decision to send the deputies was merely a precaution and they would only be on duty inside the fences surrounding the mills.

Before leaving Homestead, Sheriff McCleary issued and posted the customary sheriff's proclamation, warning all individuals against any breach of the peace.

Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Steel company, said yesterday: "We do not anticipate that any attempt will be made to damage or destroy the Homestead steel works. Our object in placing the works under the protection of the county is to protect our employees. We expect to begin repairing our plant by next Monday, and will put 400 or 500 men to work, possibly more. We have a railroad running directly through the plant and the men will be sheltered and fed inside the works. If necessary we can put 1,000 men to work, and there will not be the slightest necessity of bringing them from a foreign country. There are plenty of idle men right here in Pittsburgh who will go to work when they see that protection is guaranteed."

"We ask the sheriff for no specific number of deputies, but expect that he will employ sufficient force. We do not think that one hundred deputies would be enough. We have 700 under contract at Homestead to work for us. They have broken their contract."

Owing to dullness in the iron business about 50 per cent. of the Connellsville region coke ovens are closed down, throwing thousands of coke workers out of employment. It is said that men could be secured in the coke region to do unskilled work at Homestead.

The Court No Authority.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—Mr. Brennan said last night regarding the request of the Homestead workers for an injunction preventing the sending of deputy sheriffs to Homestead, that nothing can be done in the matter, as the court has no authority to grant an injunction to prohibit the peace officers from protecting property.

Wage Trouble Not Settled.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—The difficulty between the iron and steel workers and the Premier Steel company will not be adjusted until next week from present indications. Yesterday the employers of that company, who are disputing over the question of wages, sent for Presi-

dent Wiehe, of the Amalgamated iron and steel workers, who will be here next Tuesday and will take charge of the matter. Until then matters will remain unchanged. If they were to be settled work could not be resumed in much less than two weeks, as the works are undergoing repairs.

DASHED TO DEATH.

Fatal Accident to a Female Aeronaut at Bluffton, O.

BLUFFTON, July 6.—Mrs. Jessie Garrett, of Wapakoneta, met a horrible death here about 8 o'clock Monday evening while making her balloon ascension and parachute leap. At about 5 o'clock the first attempt was made to inflate the balloon, when one of the poles broke, letting the balloon loose. The second attempt was not a success, as the parachute broke loose from the balloon when about twenty feet above the ground.

At about 8 o'clock she made the third attempt when the balloon rose to a height of 4,000 feet above the ground. She was carried about half a mile, directly over the large stone quarry near this place, when she made the parachute leap. She struck in the middle of the quarry on the parachute, where she remained for about fifteen minutes. When rescued life was extinct. The amount paid for her life was \$100.

RIOTING ITALIANS

Cause an All Night Fight in Santos, Brazil—The End is Not Yet.

RIO JANEIRO, July 6.—A meeting of Italians was held in Sao Paulo, Sunday evening, to protest against the recent action of the police of Santos in maltreating some Italian sailors at that place. A number of persons addressed the meeting and all of the speeches were of the most heated character.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Italians paraded through the streets, uttering wild shouts and cries and loudly defying the authorities. They tore down a Brazilian flag and otherwise acted in the most disorderly and riotous manner.

The authorities were at length forced to take measures to suppress the Italians. The Italians desperately resisted every advance made by their opponents and a fierce battle was waged between the contending parties.

The police, even with the aid of the citizens could not overcome the rioters, who, armed with knives, pistols and other weapons fought with savage ferocity and stubbornly contested every inch of ground.

The fighting lasted all during the night and until early in the morning.

Several persons on both sides were killed during the fray, and a large number were wounded, many of them seriously. It is felt that the factions may again oppose each other, and that in such an event, in the present heated condition of both sides, much blood will flow.

Big Profits in Cigarettes.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—The National Cigarette and Tobacco company, of New York, has been incorporated in New Jersey. The capital stock is \$2,500,000. The chief object is to compete with the American Tobacco company in the manufacture of cigarettes. The American Tobacco company, by buying all inventions for cigarette making by machinery has enjoyed a monopoly in the manufacture. The total stock is \$35,000,000. The company paid a dividend of \$5,700,000 last year. The new company has purchased the control for fifteen years of the Elliott cigarette machine, which is said to be superior to the Bonsack machine, used by the trust.

Suicide on His Daughter's Grave.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 6.—William Tyler, president of the Vincennes National bank, shot and killed himself yesterday shortly after 9 o'clock. He had arose at the usual hour, eaten his breakfast, gone to the postoffice and secured his mail, and then he went to the livery stable, where he ordered a horse and buggy and then drove out to the city cemetery. While seated on the grave of his daughter he shot himself through the heart with a Smith & Wesson revolver. The deceased was fifty-seven years of age. He leaves a wife and one son, Frank E. Tyler, who is one of the leading business men of Kansas City.

Bloody Roustabouts.

FELICITY, O., July 6.—A bloody row occurred in the "Blue Goose," a notorious dive adjoining this place. "Squire" Bates shot Isaac Craig, lodging four balls in different parts of his body, inflicting nearly fatal wounds. Both men are steamboat roustabouts, and both tough colored characters who came here to celebrate Independence Day. After shooting Craig, Bates fell upon him with a brick and practically beat one side of his head off. Bates then took to the woods, where he is being pursued by officers.

Struck by a Cloudburst.

WIMBINGTON, Del., July 6.—Word has been received here that the village of Churchill, Queen Anne county, Md., was struck by a cloudburst, and many houses in the town badly damaged. No one was badly hurt, but the loss to property will be heavy.

Death in an Elevator.

NEW YORK, July 6.—William Neeson, employed as an elevator man in the World building, fell through the elevator shaft in the tower from the thirtieth story yesterday and was instantly killed. He was thirty-four years of age, and unmarried.

The Difference in Localities.

QUEBEC, July 6.—In this vicinity prayers are being offered for the cessation of rain, while in Rimouski the crops are suffering from the drouth, and the supplication is for rain.

Mr. Field Improving.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 6.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field is conscious and appears to be gaining strength rapidly.

DISAPPOINTED MEN.

English Liberals Not Satisfied With the Election.

THEIR VICTORY NOT COMPLETE.

Further Returns from the Election Held in England Last Sunday—Henry M. Stanley Among Those Defeated—Mob in Madrid—Various Other Foreign News.

LONDON, July 6.—The expectations of the Liberals as to gains in the metropolitan boroughs have not been realized. The total number of members elected is 160, of which the Conservatives have elected eighty-nine, the Liberal Unionists, eight, and the Liberals, sixty-three, including Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor. The Tories have gained seven and the Liberals five seats in the contest, leaving the Liberals a net gain of eight seats, including Monday. There is deep disappointment among the Liberals over the result in London, where it is evident that the success of the Radicals in the county council elections has not involved desertion of Conservative ranks in the general elections.

The notable event of the day has been the defeat of Richard Chamberlain, and even the Radicals can not help feeling some regret for his pretty young wife, who strove so hard to secure his re-election. Mrs. Chamberlain went personally among the voters, and especially the working class. Her appeals, however, although respectfully met, appear not to have availed against the current of her husband's unpopularity and, whatever may be in store for Joe, Richard has fallen outside the breastworks.

Another disappointed man is Mr. Henry M. Stanley, who has been defeated as a candidate for parliament for North Lambeth, in the Liberal Unionist interest. This is another case of forcing a man to run for parliament against his will. Some of those who know Stanley, say that he himself does not deeply regret his defeat.

Doings of a Mob.

MADRID, July 6.—A mob which collected in this city Monday, fiercely demanded that the mayor should liberate the many persons arrested for rioting on Saturday on account of the imposition of new taxes on retailers or try them forthwith. The mayor refusing to accede to their demands in any way, some of the rioters stormed the barracks, attempting to prevent the exit of the civil guards, while others stoned the residences of various municipal officials and even threatened to set fire to them. Troops were sent from Logron to quell the riots. During the day the mayor resigned his office.

Anarchists Sentenced.

ROME, July 6.—The court of appeals yesterday sentenced the anarchists who had been accused of participation in the May Day riots of 1891. Ciripini, one of the leaders, was sentenced to twenty months' solitary confinement. Thirty-eight others were variously sentenced to imprisonment ranging from eight to twelve months. While the prisoners were being removed from the court they tried to resist the warders, and the crowd surged about the doors and attempted to rescue the convicted anarchists. Fourteen persons were placed under arrest.

Got Off Very Lightly.

VIENNA, July 6.—The miners convicted of having caused the explosion and fire which destroyed over 300 lives in the Birkenberg silver mine at Przibram, Bohemia, have been sentenced. Kriz, who threw the burning lampwick, which fired the inflammable gases, was sent to prison for three years. Kabordee, who took part in the affairs, received a sentence of two years, and Havelka, equally complicated, but who gave information to the authorities, was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

DUBLIN, July 6.—An attempt was made yesterday to wreck a special train upon which were 300 members of the Parnellite branch of the Irish party en route to Lisheen, County Clare, to attend a political meeting to be held there. A friendly warning given to the engineer alone averted a catastrophe.

Beauties of Being a Politician.

CORK, July 6.—William O'Brien is suffering considerably from the injury to his head, inflicted by a man named Sheehan, who threw a stone at him while he was returning from a political meeting last night. Sheehan is under arrest.

Off with His Head.

PARIS, July 6.—Matthias Hadelt, convicted at the Drome assizes at Valence of the murder of Father Ildefonso, procurator of the Trappist monastery at Aigoules, was yesterday executed by the guillotine. M. Deibler was the executioner.

The Guillotine in Annam.

LONDON, July 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says: A guillotine was recently imported into Annam. A young Annamite was executed in public amid the childish delight of a mob of natives.

Fishing for scup is always precarious business. The time is short to catch them in, and not infrequently a cold storm, a few days after the run begins, drives them off the coast, and the season is a failure. In one heavy blow recently 4,700 barrels of scup got out of the seines off Newport, R. I.

President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, stated that last year that railroad carried 5,500,000 tons of coal monthly. In ten years there has been an increase of 500 per cent. in the carriage of coal.

DUST OF COLUMBUS.

A New York Lady Has a Pinch of It in Her Possession.

NEW YORK, July 6.—"You may be surprised to know that a portion of the remains of Columbus is here in this very city, and in my possession."

This declaration occurs in a letter to The Herald signed by Mrs. E. Sargent, of West Fourteenth street, and, strange as it may seem, Mrs. Sargent's claim is confirmed rather than weakened by investigation.

Here is her story: "In 1878 and for many years before that we—my husband and myself—were residing at Nassau, N. P. Bahamas, and in August of that year we had as a guest Senor J. M. Castillo, who was the civil engineer and supervising architect of Santo Domingo when repairs were made on the cathedral of that city in the year of 1878. He was present when the Columbus casket was opened."

"One day he told us the story, even to the finding in the dust of the bullet which gave Columbus so much pain during the last years of his life. He said that the casket of Christopher Columbus was apart from the other two, and much nearer to the high altar. When the coffins were discovered, he said, word was at once sent to the archbishop and all the dignitaries of the city, and in their presence a thorough examination was made. The result was that the remains were proven to be, beyond a doubt, those of the immortal discoverer."

"They were then sealed up with much form and removed to the palace of the archbishop, where a squad of soldiers guarded them night and day until the repairs of the cathedral were completed. Then the leaden coffin and its precious contents were replaced in the vault."

"Having told of the discovery, Senor Castillo took from his pocket a small package, which he opened for our inspection, and said it was a bit of the remains of Columbus. When the casket was opened, he said, he was assisting in the work and, an opportunity offering, he inserted his thumb and finger and took out as much of the dust as he could thus hold."

"My interest in the relic was so keen that he gallantly offered to give it to me. You know Spaniards are wont to offer everything, expecting you to take nothing save the compliment. In this case, however, the Spaniard was taken at his word; at least, I took half of the little pinch of Columbus that remained outside the vault. I at once placed it in the locket in which you see it now. Senor Castillo gave me a certificate of its genuineness, which I still have."

Mrs. Sargent allowed me to copy the certificate, which is as follows:

I hereby certify the inclosed dust has been taken from the box wherein the remains of Christopher Columbus were found, at the cathedral St. Domingo.

Regards to Major Sargent.

J. M. CASTILLO.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 25, 1878.

ENDED IN A RIOT.

How Hungarian and Italian Miners Celebrated the Fourth.

STUBENVILLE, O., July 6.—Hungarian miners at Laurelkown, Dillonvale and Longrun, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, celebrated their Fourth by a reign of terror and lawlessness. A gang of Italians and another of Hungarians started for Wheeling and Steubenville. Both crowds were drunk and turbulent and they met at Warrenton station. They boarded the cars for the mines and then began a bloody fight.

One Hungarian was pitched out of the car window while the train was moving and sustained serious injuries. Four men were badly cut with knives, several women fainted and the train men, who endeavored to maintain order, were at the mercy of the mob. Several passengers and railroad men who interfered were badly beaten. One American knocked six rioters down, and another had all his front teeth knocked out by a piece of wood in the hands of an infuriated Slav.

At Laurelkown, the mob gained additional strength and the fight was continued. "One Italian's house was leveled to the ground, he having excited the fury of the mob. The ringleaders were arrested. About a dozen were dangerously wounded with knives. The Italians stationed themselves along the hill and beat off the Hungarians until Constable McMasters summoned sufficient force to quell the riot."

CHANGED THE FLAGS.

The Stars and Stripes Hoisted in the Place of an Anarchist Rag.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—At Bower Hill, a mining town a few miles from Pittsburgh, on the Panhandle railroad, Monday, twenty-five Hungarians, Poles and Germans gathered in the public square and flaunted the red flag. No one knew the object of the men until they saw the emblem of anarchy floating in the breeze. The men who raised the rag began cheering and singing songs insulting to Americans in general.

The news of the affair spread throughout the town. This was more than the American miners could stand, and one who took the lead raised a band of twenty men. Forming themselves into a company, and armed for action, they marched to the public square. When the anarchists saw them coming they fled to the woods, leaving their flag at the top of the pole. The Americans expected a fight, but the anarchists gave none. The field being clear the American miners soon tore the red flag from the pole and ran up the stars and stripes. The red flag was then trampled in the dust and torn to shreds. A guard was then appointed, which acted as the protector of the American flag until yesterday morning.

Congressman Wilson Recovered.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Congressman William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who has been ill at the Hoffman House for the past few days, has sufficiently recovered to leave for Washington.